

White Cloud



Kansas Chief.

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Choice Poetry.

THE DYING WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

BY MARY NOEL McDONALD.

They tell me life is passing fast,
And death's dark wing is hovering o'er;
I feel my spirit soaring from earth,
And know my hour is near.
I feel that even now
My hand is on my fluttering heart,
My shadow o'er my brow.

How shall I leave thee—how resign
The tenderest and dearest?
The pressure of thy clinging hand,
The blessing of thy prayer,
Together we have spent joy,
And the love that was so bright in bliss,
In grief was brighter still.

With thee I have been from the start,
When twilight's hour had come;
Will it not seem a desert place,
The paradise of love?
Thou, gentle, close, with breathing love,
Our children round thy knee,
And with thy tender hand the tears
Which they will shed for me.

And another little trembling heart
That asks for me in vain,
And say, that in the far-off Heaven,
Their mother lives again.
Lick not my name with thoughts of death,
But point them to the sky,
And tell them, in the "Better Land,"
They never were so die.

Go with them to their lonely couch,
At evening's silent close,
And softly press each pillowed cheek,
And hush them to repose;
Or bid them kneel, with clasped hands,
To bless their evening prayer—
Thou must not cut a father's love,
With all a mother's care.

A mother's care! a mother's love!
And must they never know
How deeply in her "heart of hearts"
A mother's love glows?
Will they yet bloom in girlhood fair,
While she who gave them birth,
Lies all forgotten for awhile,
In some lone spot of earth?

Forgotten!—no, beloved one, no!
Thou wilt remember all,
The being who hath shared thy lot,
Alone in grief or joy;
Thou wilt remember all her love,
With faithful, fond regard;
And her the facts she could not hide,
Thy heart will never forget.

And thou wilt come to that lone spot,
Where the green willow waves,
And lead our children's tiny feet
Among the quiet graves;
And read for them the sculptured stone—
Brief record of thy life—
Then say how faithfully I loved,
As mother, and as wife.

How can I say farewell to thee?
How mark thy bitter tears?
Look up, beloved, we only part
For a few fleeting years;
They will tell of thy darkened path,
Swiftly as shadows flow,
And in a world of holy love,
Will our blessed meeting be.

Miscellaneous.

MAJORITY REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON KANSAS ANNEXATION.

The undersigned committee appointed at a meeting of the people of Otse County, held at the Court House, in Nebraska City, Dec. 7th, 1858, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at the same place, Dec. 11th, 1858, in relation to the proposition expected to be pending before Congress, to incorporate that part of Nebraska Territory south of the Platte River with Kansas Territory, and its speedy admission as an Independent State of the Union, beg leave to report:

That they have had the same under consideration, and consider the measure one of great and vital importance to the citizens of this portion of the Territory, that it should be examined and discussed by all who are to be affected by it, and by every party, regardless of party rancor, and with the only desire to reach such a solution as will best promote the common weal of our people, and be most in accordance with the progress of the age, and the spirit of our institutions. If there are any benefits to be derived from the proposed annexation, it will be enjoyed by all alike. If it should result disadvantageously to the interests and prosperity of the Territory, none of us will be exempt from the common calamity. Our interests and our future destiny being the same, why should we not enter into an investigation of this movement in which we have no opposite interests with other than a single desire to arrive at the same conclusions and thereby promote harmony of feelings and unity of efforts?

It will not be denied that a Territorial form of government possesses some advantages not enjoyed by a State sovereignty. The expenses of erecting public buildings, constructing roads and carrying on the Territorial government, &c., to the Territory, are paid by the Federal Government, which we are aware, is necessary in the infancy of any Territory. But while the Territorial expenses, it reserves to itself the right of controlling the appropriations, and even of a veto on the Territorial legislation. At the same time there are many, and as we can conceive, superior advantages realized by a State Government. Hence the people of a

Territory always do desire, and always do seek, voluntarily, to exchange a Territorial, for that of a State Government at the earliest possible period.

We know of no instance in the history of our country, where the people of a Territory have not always embraced the earliest opportunity, when the population would have admitted of a representation in the House of Representatives, to make application to be admitted as an Independent State; while there are many instances where the application has been made at a much earlier period, and in some cases where the population did not exceed a fraction of the basis for Congressional representation.

The addition of the South Platte of the Territory of Nebraska to the Territory of Kansas, will give to the Territory the requisite population to enable its citizens to demand admission, as soon as the preliminary steps are taken towards forming and accepting a State Constitution. Shall we, then, form the first and only exception in the history of the past, to refuse the position within our grasp of becoming an integral part of a sovereign State of the American Union?

Shall we, in consideration of the trifling sum received from the Federal Government (for we cannot conceive of any other inducement,) voluntarily prefer our present condition of political infancy, and with our eyes open, discountenance and reject the manifold advantages of a State Government within the Federal Union?

From the mouth of the Missouri to its head waters in the Rocky Mountains there can be found no geographical line so suitable as a natural boundary between political communities as the Platte River. Much of the time utterly impassable, and at all times difficult of fording, and more difficult to bridge, nature evidently designed it as the dividing line between Independent States! Why, in organizing our political communities, should not that line be respected? Its presence, in dividing one portion of a community from another, under the same local government, will always be, as it has always been in the past, productive of sectional interests and consequently sectional feeling. But there are no natural obstructions to intercommunication between the two Territories of Kansas and Nebraska which can suggest any geographical reason why the South of Platte and Kansas Territory should not rally under the same State Government.

It is true, that geographically, the territory south of the Platte, which it is proposed to unite with Kansas Territory, will be in extent, as one to four, and hence, it is said, that our interests must necessarily be under the control of the larger or preponderant interests of that Territory! But if that is an objection to becoming a part of the State of Kansas, would it not be an equal one as to any other State? Can that portion of the present Territory on the Missouri River between the Platte and the Nemaha rivers, ever be anything else than a smaller part of any State with which it may be connected, and which shall have the requisite population to demand admission into the Union? What proportion to the vast geographical limits of Nebraska Territory, is this small section between the rivers alluded to? Can it be expected that any State, framed from the present limits of Nebraska Territory, will ever be admitted into the Union, without the population equal to the Congressional basis of representation in the House of Representatives? The very next census, soon to be taken, will hardly make that basis less than 125,000. When Nebraska Territory shall have that population, can we flatter ourselves that the larger part of it will reside on this small neck of territory south of the Platte river? And if not, how would we be better off, a dozen years hence, if then ready to form a State Government, with the pestiferous Platte river creating adverse interests, and at the mercy of the interests created on the other side of that bridgeless stream?

But, why should there necessarily be, under a State organization, a conflict of interests between this section and that section of a common State confederacy? Each section has its own local interests. If each section will have that interest represented. How will the advancement of one section, or the protection of its interests retard or injure the other? Will not any land grants made to the new State, for educational, railroad, or other purposes, be held in trust as a common fund, for the benefit of all parts of the State? Will not the security of an organic government be shared by each section equally? Will not the blessings of State legislation, descend like the dew of heaven on all alike?

We find ourselves at a loss to conceive of any necessary conflict in these interests, unless it may be in the construction of railroads, and it will hardly be called upon to pay a State tax to construct railroads, or any other great work of internal improvement, that will benefit one section only, at the expense and to the detriment of another. In a State having a river boundary of nearly three hundred miles, is it to be supposed, that we would be content with a single railroad? Will not each section of the State have its own road, and each derive the same Federal and State aid?

As for our section—or the territory between the Platte and the Nemaha rivers, the General Assembly of our Territory, at its last session, unanimously adopted a memorial, designating the route

for one railroad, and there can be no earthly doubt but what Congress, either in the ordinance of admission, or at an early day thereafter, will make the usual grant to aid in constructing that road.

But, while we remain under Territorial control, is it at all likely that we can obtain a grant for that road, or for any other? Time, grants were made once to a Territory as she was just merging into a Statesovereignty, but the manner in which they were obtained, the misapplication of the grants, themselves, as well as the notorious corruption resulting from them, will hardly weigh with Congress as a plausible reason why that precedent should be followed, and so soon. Organize ourselves as a State, and we have a right to expect such grants, and at once. The new land States have all received them, and Kansas will form no exception to the general rule. They will follow, as of course. The grants will be made. Our railroads will be constructed. Our future secured. Were there no other, should not this reason, of itself, irresistibly incline us for the proposed organization?

The new land States have all received two per centum of the gross proceeds of the sales of the public land within their respective boundaries, and the State of Kansas will be entitled, by the law of the last session, to five per centum of these proceeds. Comparatively but a small part of these lands will have been disposed of, at the organization of the State Government. The revenue which will result to the new State, and to us, in our proportion, to be distributed in works of internal improvement, from this source alone will be immense and perpetual. Will it not be much more than an equivalent for the grudging and stinted pittances doled out annually and grudgingly to the Territories?

A few figures will make this statement obvious. The amount of public land already surveyed and approved prior to the year 1857 in Kansas, 9,252,000 acres, and the surveys of the present year, 2,750,000 acres, and we have a total of about 12,000,000 acres, all of which is now or will be in market in a short time. The amount already sold there will not exceed 2,000,000 acres. Leaving 10,000,000 yet to be disposed of. In Nebraska Territory the amount surveyed prior to this year is 5,674,000, about 2,500,000 of which was South of the Platte. The surveys this year, South of the Platte will swell that amount to 3,500,000, not more than 500,000 acres of which has been sold, leaving 3,000,000 acres to be added to Kansas, if annexed, making the whole amount of public land within the new State, yet to be sold, and already surveyed, ready for sale, 13,000,000 acres, which at the minimum price will bring over \$16,000,000. We assume that in four years it will all be disposed of, and that the State of Kansas receiving five per cent. of the gross proceeds, will receive from that sale, eight hundred thousand dollars, or two hundred thousand dollars per annum, our proportion of it being more than the entire yearly stipend to the Territory of Nebraska. And when we reflect that comparatively but a small part of the new State will be embraced within this calculation, for but a small part of it is surveyed, we can realize how immense will be the returns to the State, from this source alone.

The new State will also receive nearly fifty thousand acres for a State University, to diffuse the arts and sciences among the people. The act also grants six thousand four hundred acres for the purpose of erecting a State Capital, which, if the South Platte territory be included, will probably be located on the Big Blue, or some of its tributaries. Besides these grants, already secured, the State will have a right to expect the usual five hundred thousand acres, for a general school fund, in addition to the two sections in each township as set apart in our Organic Act.

By the provisions of the law of the last session, known as the Conference Bill, four millions of acres of the public land, was allowed the State of Kansas, with their then boundaries, and we can reasonably expect, that the addition of the South Platte to that State, would entitle her by the same ratio, to another million of acres, which will be held and distributed for the general purposes of improvement. How long, may we ask, must we remain as a Territory before we can count on such a donation, or any part of it, from the General Government?

Two sections of land in each township are reserved for school purposes by the Organic Act; but they cannot be made available, under a Territorial organization. The title is in abeyance and can only be disposed of under a State Government. Hence, these grants, so important to the weal of the community, cannot be converted into the means of education, despite territorial efforts to do so, until the power to alienate is secured.

In a country like ours, depending for its very stability upon the general diffusion of intelligence and education among the masses, this reason why we should seek the earliest opportunity of forming a State Government, and thus more effectually secure the means of education among us, must strike every mind with no small force.

Wealth and capital are timid. Other things being equal they naturally seek security and stability of constitutional government, in preference to the uncertainties and fluctuations of a territorial organization. It cannot be denied that the loose legislation in our Territory, and the absence of wholesome and stable laws, here-

fore, have already diverted capital, wealth and enterprise in other directions; but which would have flowed in upon us, had we enjoyed the advantages of a State Government. And however the prospect now of a change for the better may be in this regard, the reputation already obtained, despite all that may be done, will have an influence and effect to our disadvantage.

It is, however, objected that the territorial debt of Kansas, incurred in the intestine difficulties among her people, which have been exaggerated to nearly one million of dollars, if we are included within her State boundaries, will have to pay our proportion of it. This fear is a reasonable one, and were it true, might properly deter us from submitting to so gross an injustice. But we take it, that any liabilities incurred by a Territory, in making defence against a foreign foe, or in suppressing internal rebellion or disorders, growing out of the want of federal protection, must be met, and will be met out of the federal treasury. The injustice of imposing upon the people of a territory the expense of protecting themselves, while under federal protection and control, is an absurdity which has never been attempted, and will not be in this instance. There can be no fear, then, that the new State can be saddled with any debt not legitimately created by the necessities of the territorial government—which is not likely to be larger in Kansas than in any other Territory.

Taxation is always regulated, by the people to be taxed. In a State it is not necessarily more, *ad valorem*, than in a Territory. Each county, within the prescribed limits, fixes the amount of the county tax, and the amount is the same whether in a Territory or a State. The State tax is seldom more than the Territorial tax. In this Territory the aggregate taxation is believed to be larger than in any State in the West. There can be no reasonable fear that it will be materially increased by changing the form of our government.

But were this not the case, we yet ask, shall the paltry difference in taxation in the one case or the other, influence us to forego the alluring and counterbalancing advantages, inseparable from a State organization? Will not those advantages speedily return that difference a thousand fold?

Besides, if this objection be valid now will its force be lessened a decade of years hence, and will it not necessarily keep us out of the Union and in a state of territorial infancy forever?

But it is said, that annex us to Kansas, and their school lands being all pre-empted or embraced within Indian reserves, they would come up in this section, and absorb a great portion of our vacant land to make up the deficiency.

It is only necessary to refer to the law. By the Organic Act, the same quantity of land is reserved for school purposes in each of the two Territories, to-wit: Sections 16 and 36 in each township. By joint resolution of March 3d, 1857, it is provided that in case either of said sections are settled or improved prior to the survey or occupied as a town site, then other lands shall be selected by the proper authorities, in lieu thereof, as agreeable to the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 20th, 1826. By referring to that last act, it is provided that the said selection should be made by "the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any unappropriated Public lands, within the land district where the township for which any tract is selected may be situated."

Is it not demonstrable, then, that in no case, can the selections be made out of the land district where the land lies? And that, were it possible to find no vacant public land, within the land district, from which to make such school selections, that, then any other unappropriated public lands can be selected, and that too, whether in the same district, or the same State or Territory? How else did the State of Alabama, select 2000 acres of public land, within this very county, for school purposes, during this very year?

It were insulting common sense to dwell on so futile an objection.

The organization of the several State governments in the valley of the Mississippi, we believe in every instance has given an additional impetus to wealth, emigration and enterprise; and judging of the future by the past, why will it not have a similar effect on us? With a soil of remarkable fertility, with unparalleled natural advantages, with a position on the great map of the West which insures to us, sooner or later, the grand route of travel to the Pacific and the Indies, and abounding in all the material elements for a great empire; only give us a place in the American Union, as a State Sovereignty, with its consequent security to life and property, its spirit of generous enterprise, its inevitable progress and development; a beneficent system of education and intelligence, with its political weight and influence, and its perfect guarantee of self-government and the free exercise of the proudest privilege of an American—a voice in shaping the destiny of this glorious Republic—who can doubt but that Kansas would shine the brightest star in the Federal galaxy, and that the South Platte District will be the halo around it.

For the foregoing reasons, and others which time will not permit us to discuss, your committee cannot avoid the conviction that it would be for the best interest of this section, and of the people residing

here, to be embraced within the contemplated State organization of Kansas; and we, therefore, propose for the adoption of this meeting, the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is expected that an Act will be introduced in Congress, at its present session, providing for such a change in the boundary line between Kansas and Nebraska as shall enable the people of Nebraska residing South of the Platte river to unite in forming a State Constitution with the people of Kansas, and when thus united, of becoming an Independent State of the Union; and whereas, the people of Otse County are heartily in favor of such union upon certain conditions, and desire to make known their views and wishes in the premises; therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of the passage of an act, at the present session of Congress, enabling that part of this Territory South of the Platte river, to be included within the proposed State of Kansas, when admitted into the Union—exempting any part of it after such admission, from being subject to the payment of the territorial debt of Kansas.

Resolved, That Congress should pass an act, at the present session, granting the right of way, and donating the public lands, upon the usual terms, for the purpose of constructing a railroad, or railroads, from the Missouri river westward, in accordance with the Memorial of the General Assembly of Nebraska Territory, at its last session.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Delegate, and to the Hon. Jas. Craig, of Mo., to be laid before Congress and the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the more fully to concentrate and embody public opinion in the section of Territory to be embraced in the proposed State, a South Platte Convention, composed of delegates from all parts of said section, be requested to assemble at Brownville, on the 5th day of January, 1859, and that the basis of representation in the proposed Convention be the same as in the General Assembly of the Territory, under the Act passed at its last session.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions, this meeting shall elect nine delegates to represent Otse County, in said proposed Convention, instructed to use all honorable means to carry out and give effect to the views embodied in these resolutions.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. F. HOLLY, Ch'n,
MILTON W. REYNOLDS,
W. MCLENNAN,
A. A. BRADFORD,
S. F. NUCKOLLS,
W. H. TAYLOR,
JOSHUA G. ABBE,
DAVID LINDLEY, Com.

TOUCHING UP GOD AND THE CONSTITUTION.—The story runs that when President Buchanan received an invitation to attend the Centenary Celebration at Pittsburgh, he passed the letter to his secretary, and requested him to frame a suitable answer. The secretary did so, and brought it back to the President to read. When Mr. Buchanan had finished, he handed it back saying, "Ah, very well, but you must touch up Almighty God and the Constitution a little." The secretary smiled, reflected, and then added the following:

"Praying Almighty God that your remote posterity may continue century after century, for ages yet to come, to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne in peace and prosperity, under the protecting banner of the Constitution and the Union,

I remain, very respectfully, your friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.—A volume entitled "Anti-Pedro-Rantism; or, Mr. Samuel Finley's Charitable Plea for the Speechless, Examined and Refuted—The Baptism of Believers Maintained, and the mode of it, by Immersion, Vindicated," by Abel Morgan, at Middletown, in East Jersey, 12mo., Philadelphia: Printed by B. Franklin, in Market street. M. DCC.XLVII. This is one of the earliest prints of Dr. Franklin, and of exceeding rarity. A copy has just been sold by Messrs. Mauran & Phyles, of this city, to a private collector, at \$10. As this volume is not mentioned in any bibliographical work we have seen, it may prove interesting to make a note of it.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

COTTONWOOD.—This species of wood, with which the Missouri valley abounds, has become an article of commerce. A late number of the St. Louis Democrat mentions the arrival of 80 cords of it at that place. It is used for filling mattresses. It is taken down the river in long sticks, as freight, consigned to upholsters, who reduce it to shavings, for the purpose above stated. There is enough of that article in this section to make mattresses for all the world, and the "rest of mankind."—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

Speaking of pyramids, the Iowa Republican says, as piquantly as truly: "Pyramid building is one of the 'lost arts' with the Democracy, their efforts in that line being confined to hollow Dug-outs and Cobb-houses."

A Southern editor says that the wish expressed by President Buchanan, that the Atlantic Cable should always be neutral between nations, has been fully realized. It hasn't a word to say on either side.

LOVE.

BY MRS. M. L. GARDNER.

Love constitutes the bliss of Heaven,
Where all the blessed are;
Dwells in the heart by sorrow riven,
And drives away despair.

Love led the Saviour to forsake
His palace in the skies;
Love made the rocky mountain quake,
And caused the wind to rise.

Love brought the Saviour to the earth,
To seek the humble poor;
Love chose the manger for His birth,
And warmed the rich man's door.

Love is a spark that never will die—
It warms the Old Fellow's breast;
Prompts him to deeds of sympathy,
And gives the sufferer rest.

Friendship, Love and Truth combined,
Is Heaven's best gift to the mind;
Yield gentle pleasures to the soul,
Thou wealth can't e'er bestow.

Old Fellowship! let your motto be,
Your spirits' guiding star;
Beath its rays keep firm and true,
Let nought your union mar.

Your works shall rise like incense bright,
Before the eternal throne,
Where God, from His unmeasured height,
Shall mark you for His own.

March forward, then, a chosen band,
Till called by Him above;
Then take possession of a land
Of Friendship, Truth and Love.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN 1837.—Clay, Crittenden, Benton, Douglas, Calhoun and Silas Wright Upon the Same Platform.—In 1837, more than twenty years ago, Henry Clay introduced into the United States Senate the following resolution, which was warmly supported and voted for by such Democrats as Benton, Calhoun and Wright:

Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in a Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm and just apprehension in the States sustaining that domestic institution—would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such Territory who have been permitted to enter with and hold slaves therein; and because when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof shall be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.—One of our exchanges says, "the wife crop of Gasconade County, Mo., this year, is estimated at 25,000 galls." The wine crop was referred to, but 25,000 galls will make a good crop of wines, notwithstanding. The Hartford Times, noticing the death of an editor, says, "he was a high minded gentleman, and a pungent writer."

Perhaps he was a stump speaker of the high minded school of oratory. A Loco-foco editor says, "the Democracy are licked like a band of brothers," instead of linked; and another says, "we have set the enemy and we are theirs." Types play sad pranks.—Louisville Journal.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says that a proposition has been made that Sylvanus Cobb should take the place of Howell Cobb in the Treasury Department and write it up. The great success of Sylvanus in the New York Ledger, and the utter incompetency of Howell to conduct the national finances, cause this to be regarded as one of the greatest political movements of the day.

A LARGE FAMILY.—It has been suggested that Lower Illinois is principally occupied by one family, judging from the fact that a large majority of the people write their names in the same way, viz: "his mass."

The Baltimore Clipper might have said a worse thing than this: The editor of the Philadelphia Press gets very merry over Mr. Buchanan's Maleria. "Old Buck" is not the first man who has "put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains."

Oberlin College, in Ohio, the Abolition school, where "culled persons" are allowed to get a "college education," has at present one thousand two hundred and forty-nine students, of whom five hundred and thirteen are females of all shades and colors, from lily white to the aces of spades.

A man in Kentucky killed a cow, a few days since, in whose stomach were found a large brass ring, a hair-pin, and a quantity of hooks and eyes. If there had also been a hoop, we might reasonably suppose that "Brindle" had swallowed the milk-maid.

A Kansas relic, the veritable candle-box in which the stolen returns were found, concealed under the wood pile at the Surveyor General's office, has been conveyed to Boston, by Mr. Lewis M. Tappan. It is exhibited as a curiosity.

The Leavenworth Journal says that if a store-keeper in Kansas City sells ten cents' worth of matches, Van Horn chronicles it as a "heavy business transaction!" Great business men there.

The Emperor of China, it is said, keeps an executioner who can strike off thirty heads in a minute. How President Buchanan must envy the Emperor of China.—Prentice.

A Texas paper mentions having received a letter from a friend, accompanied with the scalp of a Comanche Indian.

On the 4th of October, the inhabitants of the city of Manich celebrated the 700th anniversary of its foundation.

Useful and Curious.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN OLDEN TIMES.—

The following extract will show how our ancestors in the days of Washington's Presidency, kept the "New Year's Day."

"Mrs. Washington held her levee, as on other Friday evenings, but on no previous occasion had one been graced with so much respectability and elegance. The air was almost as gentle as it should be in May, and the full moon shone so brightly that the streets to a late hour were filled with a delicious twilight. It was not the custom for visitors of the President to sit, but it appears from Mr. Pintord's diary, that on this night, at least, there were chairs in the rooms where Mrs. Washington saw her guests, for, 'after they were all seated,' tea and coffee, and plum and plain cake, were dispensed by the attending servants. She remarked, while speaking of the day's occurrence, that none of them had so pleased the General (by which title she always designated her husband) as the friendly greetings of the gentlemen who called upon him at noon. To an inquiry by the President whether such observances were casual or customary, it was answered that New Year's visiting had always been maintained in the city. He paused a moment and then observed, 'The highly favored situation of New York will, in the process of years, attract numerous emigrants, who will gradually change its ancient customs and manners; but, whatever changes take place, never forget the cordial and cheerful observance of New Year's Day.' Mrs. Washington had stood by his side as the visitors arrived and were presented, and when the clock in the hall was heard striking nine, she advanced, and with a complacent smile said, 'The General always retires at nine, and I usually precede him,' upon which all arose, made their parting salutations, and withdrew."

MAKE YOUR OWN MEASURES.—We give below a rule, by which every one can easily make his own measures:

A barrel contains 10,752 cubic inches. A box 24 inches long by 16 wide, and 28 inches deep, will hold just a barrel.

A half barrel. Make a box for this—24 inches by 16, and 14 inches deep. This will contain 5,376 cubic inches, or just half a barrel.

A bushel. This has 2,150 4-10 cubic inches. A bushel box will be 16 inches by 16 square, and 8 inches deep. Half bushel. A box 12 inches long, by 11 2-10 inches wide, and 8 deep, will hold just half a bushel.

Peck. A box 8 inches by 8 4-10 square, and 8 inches deep, is a peck. Half a peck, is 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 4 2-10 inches deep, or 208 8-10 cubic inches.

Half gallon. This contains 134 2-10 cubic inches. A box 7 inches, by 4 8-10 inches deep, has just that quantity.

Quart, 4 inches by 4 inches, 4 2-10 deep.

LADIES, WHAT DO YOU WITH THE PINS?—The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury makes some curious statements in regard to pins:

"The number of pins made per annum in the United States, is two millions six hundred and seven millions three hundred and sixty thousand; and it is sentimentally remarked, 'pins have the American market.' If so, it cannot be denied that the market has the pins. And here the question comes up for solution—what becomes of these pins? The population of this country is twenty-six millions. Does each individual consume one hundred pins a year? for that is the average supply. But it is well known, that it is only one sex who consume pins at all. Does each American consume of the feminine gender suppress 200 pins a year? From babyhood to maturity, and from that to the grave, the passion for pins, it is admitted, is a part of woman's nature, but we submit that this fact affords no satisfactory explanation of the disappearance of twenty-six hundred and seven millions of pins per annum.

CORNS CURED BY IODINE.—It is said that painting inveterate corns with the tincture of iodine three or four times a day with a camel's hair brush, will remove them in a very short time. When the corns are situated between the toes, the tincture should be mixed with glycerine, and the resulting fluid be spread on some German tinder, which latter is then placed between the toes.

CROCK.—Wrap up the child to promote perspiration; dissolve half a teaspoonful of ipecacuanha in half a teacup of warm water; sweeten and give a half or whole teaspoonful every five minutes, until vomiting is produced. Onion juice and molasses may be given to vomit, but no time should be lost. It is known by a peculiar whistling in the breathing.

TO DARKEN THE HAIR WITHOUT LAMINATING THE SKIN.—Wash the head with spring water, and comb the hair in the evening, having dipped the comb in the oil of tarrar. Do this three or four times a day, and in less than a fortnight the hair often becomes as black as the "raven's wing."

COSTIVENESS.—Take light animal food, such as mutton, &c. Eat mush and molasses once a day. Take regular and moderate exercise, and make an effort once a day to evacuate.

FELONY.—Soak the finger in strong warm lye, for half an hour at a time frequently. Also make use of strong poultices.